Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1810. 2745.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

FOR SALE,

75 Oak and Pine Logs suitable for Wharf building—

On the wharf of James Keith, Esquire.—The person who took away TWO LOGS from said wharf, is requested to pay for the same, without further trouble, unto

Solomon Parsons.

February 14. dtf

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. John Dulin, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 2. dtf

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
Has lately received for sale the following articles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.
Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.
Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.
Mrs. Chapone's works.
Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.
The works of President Edwards, 8 vols octavo.
The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Brooks' Gazetteer.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.
Murphy's Lucian.
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.
American Register, vol. 5th.
Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. Gray for the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensatory, all now publishing by subscription in ston.

February 27.

CLOVER SEED.

50 bush. fresh Red Clover-Seed,
Just Received from New-England, and
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 4.

Landing, and for Sale

From schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Newcomb,
2000 bush. Liverpool Ground Allum Salt.
7 hhds. and 10 barrels Boston Rum,
3 boxes Imperial Tea.

John G. Ladd.

March 13.

FOR RENT,

A neat two story brick dwelling house and lot on Duke-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets.

John G. Ladd.

March 13.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
3,000 bushels Coarse Salt,
1 500 do. Ground Allum, do.
500 do. Blown do.
30 barrels New England Rum,
20 do Whiskey,
150 do. New England Cider,
2 000 lbs New England Cheese,

March 19. d2w

FOR SALE,

Forty nine barrels of best HAVANNA COFFEE.

JAMES SANDERSON.

March 6.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. S. Nickolls, for 200 dollars a year, payable half yearly, and give possession on the 1st of May.

He will rent the property commonly called Jones's Point, the marsh and [illegible] or any part of them; or he will sell any part of them, on a credit of one, two and three years—For his land on Fairfax and Franklin streets, he will take one third of the assessed value. He offers for sale a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose Creek, in the county o Loudoun, (Va.) within half a mile of the old turnpike road leading to Alexandria, and about 500 acres of Land adjoining the Mill, great part of which is well covered with timber.

S. COOKE.

Leesburgh, Loudoun County,
March 1. d

WM. HARPER, Jr.

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST.

HAS *just received, and offers for sale at his wholesale and retail Druggist Store on Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. Bryan Hampson's and next door to Mr. Lloyds a general assortment of Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c. among which are as follows:*

Powdered Jalap, Prepared Calomel, Refined G. Camphor, Spanish Flies, Aqua Fortis. Oil of Vitriol, Gum Opium, Colombo Root, Ditto in Powder, Sugar of Lead, Sinna Leaves, Manna Flake, Ditto in sorts, Rhubard Root, Ditto in Powder, Curved Needles, Pulikins, Teeth Forceps, Gum Lancets, Spring Ditto, Thumb Ditto, Catheter's Elastic, Ditto Silver, Windsor Shaving Soap, Mixt Rose Ditto, Palm Ditto, Jesamine Ditto, Cosmetic Wash Balls, &c. &c. &c.

March 1. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Fairfax Court House, on the fifth inst a negro girl, named NANCY; about 18 years old, rather tall than otherwise, tolerable likely, dark complexion, thin visage, full mouth, has no marks of the whip nor any other visible marks about her; took with her a new yarn frock, striped red and white; several frocks of calico, a new green muslin bonnet, and some other cloathing. I will give Ten Dollars reward for securing her in any gaol so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. She has some connexions in Alexandria and Leesburg, perhaps she may make to one of those towns. I forewarn all persons from assisting her off, concealing or hireing of her.

Coleman Lewis.

March 12.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To a permitted Port,
The SHIP
UNITED STATES,
George Barnet, Master;

Burthen 220 tons or 2200 barrels of flour, and will be ready to receive a cargo in about ten days. For further particulars apply to

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG.

March 3, d

For Sale Freight or Charter,

The Brigantine
GRAND TURK;

Burthen 123 Tons, Nicholas Hopkins master

ALSO FOR SALE
The cargo of said brig consisting of
3500 bushels LISBON SALT,
100 boxes LEMONS.

John G. Ladd.

February 26,

FOR BOSTON,

The elegant new Brig
LOGAN,
Joseph Hammett, master;
(intended as a regular trader) will sail to-morrow, and will take passengers, for which she has handsome accommodations. Apply to the master on board at Harper's wharf, or to

Lawrason & Fowle;

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
4000 bushels coarse } Liverpool Salt.
3000 do. fine }
10 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
10 hhds. } New England Rum.
50 bbls }
20,000 lbs. Coffee, entitled to drawback
Hyson and Young Hyson Tea
200 bbls. mess No. 1 and No. 2, Beef
20 do. prime Boston Pork
20 do. Fall Mackarell
30 do. Tanners' Oil
600 boxes smoaked Herrings
20 kegs Salmon
Russia and Ravens Duck
Chocolate, Mould Candles and Soap
5000 yards Tow Cloth
20,000 wt. Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes, different qualities
3 cases German Checks } Entitled to
50 Bellona Powder } drawback.

Also, For Bolton,

The Schooner
ELENOR,
Will sail in a few days and will take 200 barrels freight if immediate application is made as above.

March 6.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by
COTTOM & STEWART,
Price 1 Dollar,
GLENCARN;
OR
THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,
A NOVEL.

By George Watterston, Esq.
Of Washington City,
Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb. 6.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, an excellent Brick Moulder.——Enquire of the Printer.

March 21. 3tf

Union College Lottery,

On the first day of April next, Tickets will advance to *Nine Dollars Fifty Cents.*
Present price Nine Dollars.
For sale by
Robert Gray.

March 20.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to

James Patton,
OR
Marsteller & Young.

March 18. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK lost, containing 60 dollars in bank notes, pricipally of the Bank of Washington: one note of hand of H. F. Coste for 1000 weight Tobacco: one note of hand on William Maddox for 40 dollars; and several other proven accounts against sundry people, in cash and tobacco

The above reward will be paid by *Bryan Hampson, & Co.* or the subscriber.

Thomas S. Brawner.

March 19.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, wholesale or retail.
3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 [illegible] Spirits George [illegible]
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER-CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

T. W. PEYTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
6000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt
Muscavado Sugar in barrels
Loaf and Lump do. do.
Coffee in bags and casks
Imperial [illegible] Hyson tea in qr. chests
Spanish Segars in half boxes
Mould and Spermaceti Candles in cases
Brown Soap in do.
N. E. Rum in hhds. and barrels

March 12 eotf

☞ Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE.
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

The following is extracted from Knickerbocker's *History of New York when under the dominion of the Seven United Provinces, then called the New Netherlands.*

The old governor, Peter Stuyvesant, was so perverse in his disposition, that he would never suffer one of the able counsellors by whom he was surrounded, to intrude his advice and save the country from destruction.

Scarcely, therefore, had he departed in his expedition against the Swedes, than the old fathers of William Kieff's reign, began to thurst their heads above water, and to gather together in political meetings, to discuss "the state of the nation." At these assemblies, the busy burgomasters and their officious schepens, made a very considerable figure. These worthy dignitaries were no longer the fat tranquil magistrates, that presided in the peaceful days of Vanter Van Twiller; on the contrary, being elected by the people, they formed in a manner, a sturdy bulwark between the mob and the administration. They were great candidates for popularity, and strenuous advocates for the rights of the rabble; resembling in disinterested zeal, the wide-mouthed tribunes of ancient Rome, or those virtuous patriots of modern days, emphatically denominated "the friends of the people."

Under the tuition of these profound politicians, it is astonishing how suddenly enlightened the multitude became in matters above their comprehension. Coblers, Tinkers and Taylors, all at once felt themselves inspired, like those religious idiots in the glorious times of monkish illumination, and without any previous study or experience, became instantly capable of directing all the movements of government,

But as Peter Stuyvesant had a singular inclination to govern his province without the assistance of his subjects, he felt highly incensed on his return to find the factious appearance they had assumed during his absence. His first measure therefore was to restore perfect order, by prostrating the dignity of the sovereign people in the dirt.

He accordingly watched his opportunity, and one evening when the enlightened mob was gathered together in full caucus, listening to a patriotic speech from an inspired Cobler, the intrepid Peter, like his great namesake of all the Russias, all at once appeared among them with a countenance sufficient to petrify a mill stone. The whole meeting was thrown into consternation—the orator seemed to have received a paralytic stroke in the very midd'e of a sublime sentence, he stood aghast with open mouth and trembling knees, while the words honor! tyranny! liberty! rights! taxes! death! destruction! and a deluge of other patriotic phrases, came roaring from his throat, before he had power to close his lips. The shrewd Peter took no notice of the skulking throng round him, but advancing to the brawling bully-ruffian, and drawing out a huge silver watch, which might have served in times of yore as a town-clock, and which is still retained by his descendants as a family curiosity, requested the orator to mend it, and set it going. The orator humbly confessed it was utterly out of his power, as he was unacquainted with the nature of its construction. "Nay, but," said Peter, "try your ingenuity, man, you see all the springs and wheels, and how easy the clumsiest hand may stop it and pull it to pieces, and why should it not be as easy to regulate as to stop it."

The orator declared that his trade was wholly different, he was a poor cobler, and had never meddled with a watch in his life, there were men skilled in the art, whose business it was to attend to those matters, but for his part he should only mar the workmanship, and put the whole in confusion.—"Why, hark'e master of mine," cried Peter, turning sternly upon him, with a countenance that almost petrified the patcher of shoes into a perfect lapstone—"Dost thou pretend to meddle with the movements of government—to regulate and correct and patch and cobble a complicated machine, the principles of which are above thy comprehension, and its simplest operations too subtle for thy understanding; when thou canst not correct a trifling error in a common piece of mechanism, the whole mystery of which is open to thy inspection? Hence with thee to the leather and stone, which are the emblems of thy head; cobble thy shoes and confine thyself to the vocation for which heaven has fitted thee.

—

FROM THE SAME.

The first conflict between man and man was the mere exertion of physical force, unaided by auxiliary weapons—his arm was his buckler, his fist was his mace, and a broken head the catastrophe of his encounters. The battle of unassisted strength was succeeded by the more rugged one of stones and clubs, and war assumed a sanguinary aspect. As man advanced in refinement, as his faculties expanded, and his sensibilities became more exquisite, he grew rapidly more ingenious and experienced, in the art of murdering his fellow beings. He invented a thousand devices to defend and assault the helmet, the cuiras and the buckler, the sword, the dart and the javelin, prepared him to elude the wound, as well as to launch the blow. Still urging on in the brilliant and philanthropic career of invention, he enlarges and heightens his powers of defence and injury. The Aries, the Scorpio, the Balista and the Catapula, give a horror and sublimity to war, and magnify its glory, by encreasing its disolation. Still insatiable, though armed with machinery that seemed to reach the limits of destructive invention, and to yield a power of injury, commensurate even to the desires of revenge—still deeper researches must be made in the diabolical arcano.—With furious zeal he dives into the bowels of the earth; he toils midst poisonous minerals and deadly salts—the sublime discovery of gunpowder blazes upon the world—and finally the dreadfull art of fighting by proclamation, seems to end the demon of war, with ubiquity and omnipotence!

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The excellent essay, which follows, has been some time on hand. In bringing it forth, we recommend it to the attention of every class of our fellow citizens, interested in the success of commerce and the profit of agriculture. They will perceive, to a demonstration, that the former prosperity of both was owing to maritime doctrines, the reverse of those implied under the bastard phrase of *liberty of the seas*; and that its adoption would infallibly prolong our sufferings and add others to them.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE SEAS."

The time was, when in the opinion of every good democrat of which our country had to boast, commerce was bound to support the government, and at the same time government was equally bound *not* to support commerce. More than this—the sage of Monticello had written it in his book, and his friends every where were ready to repeat it, that it was the true policy of the United States to permit other nations to bring to us whatever we wanted, and to carry off our surplus produce—that even the carrying trade was not desirable. Occasionally indeed and when the views and interests of our dear sister republic required it, her best friends among us, were willing to interfere, not to defend, but to shackle our trade, as was clearly proved by the famous resolves of Madison—the manifest object of which was to tax our citizens for the benefit of French commerce and manufactures. Who would have supposed, after having read what was once written and said by Jefferson and his adherents, ever to have found in them the best friends to our commerce and everlasting bawlers for the freedom of trade and of the seas? Strange however as this may appear at the first view, it seems easily to be accounted for. These gentry are as little as ever disposed to favor our commerce or to assist our merchants in becoming rich, but their hatred for Britain and love of France are yet as ardent as they were proved to be at the time of the celebrated resolutions. Now Great Britain is mistress of the ocean, and claims and exercises the right of destroying the trade of her enemy—France is unable to prevent it by any means she happens to possess, and therefore would generously call to her aid the rest of the world. History and French regulations prove to us, that no nation was ever more disposed to tyrannize over neutrals and to destroy their legitimate trade, than was France, so long as she had the power. It is only because she can neither take the property of others, nor defend her own, upon the ocean, that she is now so friendly to free trade, and so solicitous to secure from violation, the rights, as she is pleaseed to term them, of neutrals—France is unwilling that neutrals should be robbed of their property—and for this single reason, because she cannot be the principal robber. No wonder then that Bonaparte should now pretend to be such a violent stickler for the freedom of the seas—and while he is, who is there to wonder that this should be the favorite toast of our late most illustrious president?

Before, however, we, the American people, join in the slang about the freedom of the seas and of trade, let us be quite certain that we have an interest in obtaining it, and that in making common cause with Bonaparte and his hirelings, we should not be aiming a vital stab at the most profitable part of our own commerce. "The freedom of the seas," is a most *taking* phrase, but here, as on many other occasions, the word *freedom* is out of place. This freedom of the seas, as it is most falsely call'ed, would establish it as a part of the law of nations, that neutral ships should make neutral goods, and on the other hand, enemies' ships shall subject the goods on board of them, and no matter to whom they belong, to seizure and condemnation. In plain English, the people of this country, are to contend, in violation of the old and established law, for a principle, which is sometimes to subject to capture, American property now declared free, just for the purpose of securing the property of Frenchmen on the high seas, from molestation by the saucy British cruizers. For every person at all acquainted with the subject, very well knows that this new doctrine would in no instance screen from seizure the property of our own citizens, while we remain at peace; but on the contrary would subject it to capture, although *bona fide* neutral property, if found on board any vessel belonging to either of the belligerent powers. Its mighty benefits therefore would in the present state of things, belong exclusively to the French, and all that Americans could hope for under the operation of this new system, would be, that in so essentially serving the subjects of his imperial majesty, they might not *overmuch* prejudice themselves.

From the situation of these states, it may rationally be concluded, that no country is less likely to be engaged in wars, and of course none will so often have it in her power to reap the harvest of a fair neutral trade. One would suppose that we had a deep interest in supporting the old and permanent law. But all will admit, that the old law ought to be preferred by us, if it be more beneficial to our citizens. To decide then whether our interests would be promoted by an adherence to the old law, or by advocating what in philosophic phrase is the *liberty of the seas*, we have only to enquire which of them promises most profit to our own citizens, and is best calculated to augment the wealth of our own country? No person can deny, that notwithstanding the vexations to which our commerce has been exposed from the different belligerents, the wars of Europe have been sources of vast wealth to us. Whence has sprung that wealth? It is true that one cause of it has been the employment, which in consequence of the war and the inability of the belligerents to protect their trade, has been given abroad to our shipping. They were under the necessity of employing neutral vessels (principally those of America) to carry to them whatever their citizens were in want of, and to sell to us at their own ports and at reduced prices, their surplus produce. All the profits of *freight* we should enjoy if this new principle was adopted, and let it be remembered, that it is equally secured to us by the old law of nations. But altho' one great source of our wealth has arisen from the freight of our vessels (the carrying trade properly called) this has not been the only, or indeed the most considerable source of it. As by the old law of nations, neutral ships did not make neutral goods, but the property of belligerents on board of our vessels was liable to seizure, those powers who could not protect their trade were obliged to abandon it, and, in order to supply the wants of their subjects, were under the necessity of giving employment to a *capital* as well as our shipping—of purchasing from us at an advanced price, what they were in need of, and at the same time of selling to us, whatever they had to dispose of, for which a market could be had elsewhere.—That it was emphatically, this old law of nations, which enabled us to monopolize *the trade of supplying the demands of others*, and of the immense profits which have arisen to us from this trade, every man, at all conversant with the commerce of this country is informed. It is in this way, and owing to this trade, that our merchants have been enriched, and have acquired the ability to give to our farmers and planters, such high prices for the products of their farms.

Whereas if the old law of nations had been abrogated and the property of belligerents on board of our vessels had been secure from seizure, their own citizens would have been preferred in their own ports—their own, instead of American capital, would have been employed in supplying their wants and conveying their products to foreign markets. The American merchants would have been entirely deprived of the profits upon the cargo, and must have been content to gain by the voyage nothing but the freight. This would have been obviously the result of an adoption by us (even if the adoption of it had depended entirely upon ourselves) of this new fangled doctrine. To say that we had an interest in the abrogation of the old and established public law, and the substitution in its place of this "modern gloss," would be no less absurd than to insist, that we ought to prefer a *single* to a *double* profit upon our voyages. He must be ignorant indeed, who has not discovered, that if at the commencement of the wars in Europe, this principle, that neutral ships should make neutral goods, had been adopted, the products of our farms would never have commanded the liberal prices, which, until the embargo system was resorted to, could have been obtained for them; the merchant would have been deprived of the great source of his wealth, and the coffers of the nation, would not have been, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, so overflowing, as to excite the fearful apprehension of that gentleman, that they could not, in any constitutional way be expended. The shipping interest alone would have profitted to any considerable extent by the war. And ought this nation, merely to gratify the wishes of Bonaparte, and to assist his daring and flagitious views of conquest and universal domination, to contend for principles, at war not only with the settled and long established law; but with its own vital interests.

Other objections to the establishment of this doctrine deserve to be well considered. This is not the first attempt that has been made to *force* upon the world this new system; and in the past conduct of those powers which have professed to be its friends, we may read a lesson, which ought to instruct us in the supreme folly of contending for it. One great object of the armed neutrality resorted to by the northern powers in 1780, was to enforce the principle, that neutral ships shall make neutral goods, and notwithstanding their solemn assertion of it for the moment, it is well known that after the peace of '83, it was abandoned by them, and whenever the old doctrine was more congenial to their interests, they have attempted a rigid execution of it. In the war of 1780, between Sweden and Russia, and when Great Britain was neutral, the subjects of the latter were required to conform to the old law, and their vessels were in many instances seized and detained for an alledged violation of it.—France made a treaty with us, in which she agreed to adopt this as the principle which was to regulate the trade of our country, when she was involved in war, and we well remember how shamefully it has been violated by her, acting according to the old law of nations in derogation of the treaty provision, and at other times setting up the treaty in opposition to that law, just as it might comport with her interests. Other instances might be cited to show, that although nations have, to answer particular exigencies, maintained this to be the only law of nations to which they would conform, and others have adopted it in their treaties, yet it has always been disregarded by them, when it came in conflict with their interests, and that it has never been enforced by belligerents, but to the prejudice of neutrals—With these proofs before us, with a knowledge, that even those nations, which profess to be such friends to the principle, wholly disregard it, whenever they become involved in the war; and with the experience which we have had from the French, of its injurious operation upon our rights and our interests, ought not the people of this country to be the last to contend for its adoption? Can any thing be more absurd than to call those who profess to be its advocates, friends to the freedom of the seas? Or what stronger proof of devotion to Bonaparte could be expected by our own citizens, than when they extol his liberality in wishing us to render so essential a service to his subjects at our own expence, and asking us to unite with him in the attainment by force of objects as beneficial to him, as they would be injurious to ourselves?

Moreover, if this principle was once adopted by us as part of the law of nations, the resources and wealth of this country would be pledged to protect the property of foreigners; we should be engaged in conflicts with belligerents, on account of a trade gainful only to the subjects and satel-

s of Bonaparte, and should be dragged o wars, wherewith our own citizens have concern. We should not be at liberty o judge for ourselves of the expediency of asserting with our blood and treasure the rights of foreigners, because the nations of which they are subjects would insist, and wherever this principle is adopted as part of the national law, will have a right to insist, upon an obligation at every hazard, and under any circumstances, to defend and protect their property.

Is it possible then, that the American people can ever become so blind to their own interests, so insensible of the blessings of peace, as to be the advocates of a doctrine which, without in any degree benefitting themselves, would interweave their destiny with that of Europe, and would make them parties to the conflicts which desolate that section of the globe.

AMERICAN.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

On the 16th of January last, the price of flour at Lisbon. was from $ 9 1-4 to 9 1-2 per bbl. and sales dull.

The New York Evening Post says—"We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Cadiz, January 16th, 1810, which states, that a British frigate had arrived there from off Toulon, with an account of an insurrection having broken out in the south of France, and that generals Massena and La Borde were at the head of it."

Extract of of a letter from Jamaica. of the 27th January.

"I have now to advise you that our gov. has this day issued his proclamation to permit for five months therefrom, the free importation of all kinds of lumber, bread, biscuit, flour, corn meal, corn and rice, in British vessels, from any island in the West Indies, which will no doubt facilitate your intercourse with this island, though it is generally understood that the Spaniards have shut their ports against American vessels."

A letter from a respectable house in Lisbon, dated the 19th of January says, "that the holders of flour would not sell at $ 10 and that there was a prospect of a further augmentation of price."

[The original, from which the above extract is taken, we have seen, and believe it it is correct.]

(N. Y. Gaz.)

The loss of the battle of Wagram, is imputed in the Austrian official account, to the archduke John, who was to have joined the main army early in the morning of the 6th, and who did not arrive until 5 in the afternoon. The account states, "that 7000 men of the enemy were made prisoners, and eleven eagles taken and 20 pieces of cannon." The losses of the victor exceeded those of the vanquished.

Gallant exploit.—A letter from captain Perez, of the Spanish schr. Arrogante, to the Spanish consul at Boston, dated at Guyana, 12th Dec. last, states, that he arrived at the mouth of the river Oronoko, in 21 days from Portsmouth, N. H —that on the 9th Nov. near the Island of Saba, a French privateer hove in sight, "and when within musket shot of my vessel, began a heavy discharge of cannon and musketry, which tore my sails and rigging all to pieces. My only resource was to put two cannon in the stern, and began my defence by a lively fire; so much so, that I expended seventy five balls I had on board, besides bricks and stones, which served as grape shot; and from the confusion on board, I think I must have killed an officer and some of the crew, for at last they called out to me without a trumpet, "strike your colors," to which I answered, "I would die first."—However after an engagement of little more than 3 hours, a smart breeze arose, when I hoisted sail and soon lost sight of the privateer." The privateer had between 60 and 70 men, and the Spanish schr. a crew of 7 men only.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY *March* 20.

[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

The militia bill was passed—Ayes 70—Noes 47—and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 21.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee of claims, made sundry reports on petitions unfavorable. The house concurred.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill authorising the erection of sundry light-houses—one at the mouth of Plymouth harbor, and one near the Bayou St. John, in Lake Pontarchain. Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

A message from the President of the U. States, covering a return of the militia, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierson, after some preliminary observations on the subject, laid on the table a resolution to the following effect, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson, in relation to his having at any time, while in the service of the United States, received monies from the government of Spain, or his having during such term been an accomplice with A. Burr, to invade the Spanish territories, or to dismember the United States—and also to enquire into his conduct generally—and that said committee have authority to send for persons and papers, and to compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result of their enquiry to this house.

The sea letter and census bills passed as amended.

The TORPEDO bill was called for—the call was negatived; 48 to 53.

The batture bill was then called for by *Mr. Bacon*, the house agreed to consider it, 57 to 33.

Mr. Bibb renewed the the motion which he made in committee of the whole, to strike out the bill to introduce three sections, the substance of which he formerly offered in the shape of resolutions.

Mr. Gholson proposed new sections of a different complexion—to appoint commissioners to investigate the title of the batture, and to report to this house.

The question, on motion of *Mr. Key*, was divided—to *strike out* being the first member.

Mr. Ross spoke in favor of the bill, as reported, and against the amendment.

Mr. Love made a very long speech against the bill.

ANECDOTE.

A few days since a sailor from the navy-yard, at Washington, accosted one of his comrades whom he saw coming out of the capitol, by asking him "what the congressmen were palavering about?" Why, replied the other, as far as I can understand their lingo, they talk about taking the ship into a French port, as they say as how she is in distress." "Distress the d—l, exclaimed *old Mainstay*; harkee, my boy, I have had a notion these two or three last voyages, that the ship was badly officered, and was going cant-wise, and that good coud'nt come of her, but I know her timbers and her built, and if they'll only put in her some of the good fellows that worked her under her old commander WASHINGTON, she'd keep the seas forever, instead of going among the French lubbers, who would be glad to get hold of her, and steal her anchors and cables; and cut up her canvas, to make shirts for their naked carcasses, and burn up her timbers to boil soup in their emperor's kitchen.

(*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE DOVER SUN.

SHIP NEWS EXTRA.

The Ship of State COLUMBIA, bewildered in a fog, sails and rigging in tatters, mainmast overboard, keel in the mud compass lost, all hands in astonishment, and a mutiny expected spoke by a New England Captain, who generously offers his assistance to extricate her from ruin and save the wreck. The following conversation takes place between the New Englander and a passenger on board.

AHOI, the ship! who governs here?
One Captain M——n my dear.
Where is your captain? On my life,
He's gone ashore to see his wife.
Who's mate? One C——n, on my word,
Too old, indeed, to come on board.
Who's second mate? One S——h—where's he?
Below in cabin, d'ye see,
Penning a little short relation,
'Bout Jackson and the British nation.
Who's pilot:—Faith, I hardly know,
The ship so staggers to and fro.
I thought him gone, but some have said,
A French Genevan stands *a h ad*
Who's gunner? Why one H——n,
But business is so queerly done,
A squib would send the ship to pot,
For not a locker has a shot.
Who's Boatswain?—G——s a queer old fellow,
Hark, you may hear him pipe and bellow,
Like bull or Bashaw;—zounds he'll rave,
More loud than winds from northern cave;
Whene'er he comes, the hands to muster,
They call him Master Boatswain Bluster.
Who's steward? Why, indeed, we've got
A *thing* from old Connecticut.
A *Lawyer*, who by rule of docket
Knows how to line both shirt and pocket.
One G——r, but egad, I think,
We've nought to eat, and less to drink.
Who's Cook? Why faith we've cooks enough;
But, chiefly we have Billy Bluff,
Who cooks us up on every Monday
A horrid dish of Salmagundi,
So full of garlic, frogs and froth,
'Tis clear the fellow spoils the broth;
And, gad, 'tis thought, and I've no doubt,
He'll lose his birth by this last bout.
Where bound?—Why, faith sir, there's the bite:
We rest by day and steer by night;—
We're off and on, lay to or sail,
The sport of every *southern* gale;
But should we go as we have gone,
We land in Port *Napoleon*.

SIMON HARLEQUIN.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship William Kenis, Prince, Norfolk—salt, to Mr. Morgan.

Sloop Polly & Nancy, Gardiner, Newport, northern produce—the master.

CLEARED.

Sloop Roena, Chadwick, New-Bedford—by the master.

Sloop Almira, Goodrick, Middleton, (Con.) ditto.

Brig Mary Ann. Dawson, St. Bartholomews—by James Patton.

Ship Commerce, Crowdhill, Tonningen—do. do.

LOST,

YESTERDAY morning, a small DIAMOND BREAST PIN; the finder on leaving it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

March 22. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against receiving an assignment of four joint notes of hand, or any of them, issued by the subscribers on the 2d day of February last, in favor of a certain *Henry Leigh*, as we are determined not to pay the same, the contract on which the said notes originated being fraudulent.

Anthony P. Gover.
Presley Haney.

March 22. 3t.

Wants a Situation,

As Tutor in a respectable family, or as Assistant in an English School, an elderly gentleman, who has long acted in the former capacity, and can offer unquestionable testimonials as to character, &c A few lines directed to *A B* Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.

March 20. 3t

CHOCOLATE.

Just received, per schooner Elizabeth, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

25 boxes, and 25 half ditto *Baker's* Chocolate, part of which is of first quality, in small boxes suitable for families.

They have on hand,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Mould Candles and Boston Beef,
A few, a general assortment Shoe.

March 22. 3aw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received by JAMES KENNEDY, *sen. Bookseller*

The life of Thomas [illegible] by James Cheetham.

Walsh's Letters on the Genius and Disposition of the French government.

Tales of Fashionable Life, by Miss Edgeworth.

The Parent's Assistant, or Tales for Children, by ditto.

Don Sebastian, or the house of Braganza, an historical Romance, by Miss Porter.

William Tell, or Switzerland delivered, an historical tale, by the celebrated Florian.

The life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson.

The Yankey in London.

The works of Mrs Chapone.

Cowper's poems and task, a beautiful miniature edition, elegant.

Scotts Marmeir, do. do.

Junius's Letters, do. do.

Mrs Bryan's conversations on chymistry.

Berthollet's researches into the laws of chymical affinity.

The London dissector, or system of dissection practised in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis.

March 22. eo

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUTION,

On Tuesday the third of April next,

At their Store in Market Street—Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the morning—the goods to be viewed the day of sale—

THE ENTIRE

STOCK IN TRADE,

OF

JAMES DALL & CO.

CONSISTING OF

Four Hundred Packages of the following articles:

PRINTED CALICOES, Fancy Plates, super undressed Cambrics, super 9/8 Chints, Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Shirting Cambrics, super shirting Long Cloths, Black Cambrics, Ounce Threads, Colored Threads, Manchestry, London Kerseymeres, Irish Linens, Pelise Velvets, Long Lawns, Dimities, Printed Quiltings, Fashionable Printed Waistcoatings, Sewing Silks, Fancy Muslins, Sewing Threads, elegant Muslin Shawls and Robes, Book Muslins, French Puillest Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold without reserve on liberal and accommodating terms, to close the concern of

James Dall & Co.

Baltimore, March 16—9. dts

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cottom & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

AN

ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON;

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

TUITION.

MRS EDMONDS, respectfully informs the public, she proposes, on Monday, the second day of April, to open a School for the tuition of young ladies in Prince street, three doors above the late Col Hooe's: and will teach, with the aid of proper assistants, the following branches, viz Reading, Writing, Arithmetic upon English Grammar, Drawing, Painting in inks and colors, on satin, tiffany, &c. &c. and dresses in durable ink. Embroidery in chenilles gold, silver and silk. Maps wrought in co. Print work in figures, or landscapes. Tambour, and Needle work, plain and fanciful. Fring[illegible] and Netting, in all its variety.

By a *careful* [illegible] *attention* and *equal* attention to her sc[illegible] hopes to merit a part of the public[illegible]ge.

March 6. d12dAp

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

ON Duke street, with every necessary buildings belonging to it. Possession may be had the 20th of April, or before if required.

Lawrence Hoff.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, on business of importance to the Company.

By order of the President & Directors,

Joseph Carlton,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

March 9. co10thA

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Feb. Term, 1810.

Ordered, that the executor of George M'Mun, deceased, do insert the folowing advertisement three times in each week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of George M'Munn, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said de'cd are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 21st day of Feb. 1810,

Mordecai Miller, *Ex'r.*

LANDING,

From schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb from Boston, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 hogsheads and ten barrels of Muscova-Sugars.

March 15.

HERRINGS & SHAD.

ANY person wishing to barrel up the above articles may be accommodated by applying to Dr. THO'S MARSHALL, Marshall Hall, Charles county, Maryland—There are good accommodations for curing Fish on his shore.

N. B. He has likewise a FISHERY which he would rent for the ensuing year.

March 13. 2aw3t*

A PERSON properly qualified to Teach the Greek, Latin, and English Languages, grammatically, & Geography, would meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Alexandria if application by letter addressed to the Printer, is speedily made.

February 24 2aw

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at Cedar Grove in Fairfax county at the late residence of Daniel M'Carty, deceased, a number of likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, girls and boys. Among them is an excellent coachman and hostler, a good shoemaker, and an elderly woman who is a good meat and pastry cook.

If the above mentioned negroes are not sold by private contract before, they will be offered at public sale the third Monday in April, at the court house in Fairfax county.

Sarah M'Carty, Adm'rx.

of Daniel M'Carty, deceased

Cedar Grove, March 9—15. 2awts

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. co3m

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

BY JAMES KENNEDY SEN.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

AN

ORATION,

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE

CHARACTER & ADMINISTRATION

OF

WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA,

On the 22d day of February, 1810,

BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.

Published at the request of the Society.

PRICE THIRTY ONE CENTS.

*** Subscriptions for the Port Folio are received as above.

March 16. eotf.

To be Rented for a term of years

THAT valuable tract of Land, called *Preston*, situate on the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, at the junction of four mile creek and Potomac river, and distant two miles from Alexandria, three from Washington and five from George Town.—There are upon the premises a two story dwelling house, containing six rooms and a passage, with a kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c. a large, handsome and highly manured garden, of at least ten acres, in a high state of cultivation, and lately laid off by an experienced gardener, an orchard containing several hundred pear, plumb, cherry and damson trees, with English walnut, quince and mulberry trees, and also upwards of six hundred apple trees, and two or three hundred peach trees, selected with care from the best nurseries, and all in full bearing. The annual average product of the apple orchard alone is estimated at 400 barrels. This tract contains about 100 acres of land, a considerable part whereof has been manured and sown with clover seed The shores afford fish and wild fowl, and one or two good fishing landings. The situation is healthy, elevated and pleasant, in full view of three towns, and is well calculated for a place of public entertainment. Immediate possession may be had and the terms will be made known uponap lication to

Frances Alexander.

January 23. eotf

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the 26th April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the suscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. *eotf*

COTTON.

86 BALES COTTON,

ARE received by the subscriber, of his usual excellent quality.

E. Gilman.

Feb. 26. d3t1 awtf.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age, who is a good nurse, washer-woman and house servant—Also, a strong well built COACHFE, almost as good as new. For terms enquire of the Printer.

February 27 edtf

SLADE & GRIMSHAW,

Have removed their Rope and Ship Chandlery Store to the corner of Union & Prince-streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Harper, and have for sale, Seine Twine, Cork, Salt, and Groceries, with a general assortment of Cordage as usual.

March 16. eo3t

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World. 7 and half cents

December 7. eotf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, after a lapse of time necessarily consumed in the preparation of his house, respectfully announces to the citizens of Alexandria, as well as the community at large, that he has taken for a term of years that noted and eligible establishment known by the name of the CITY HOTEL, and once occupied by Mr. Gadsby, whose distinguished abilities as a Publican gave it an eclat which the subscriber hopes to preserve by his unremitted exertions in affording to all those who may confer on him the favor of their patronage, genteel and comfortable accommodations. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to indicate the multiplicity of conveniences attached to the City Hotel, and will only submit a description to that portion of travellers who have so generally attested its numerous advantages.

James Brook.

February 20 1aw

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell the PLANTATION known by the name of MOUNT AIR, lying in the state of Virginia, immediately on the post road, about 9 miles from Alexandria. This farm contains upwards of seven hundred acres the soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco—there are on the farm two houses, one of which is a commodious dwelling with a good kitchen, and the other is a two story building 32 feet square, shingled and weather boarded but not finished inside, it is situated immediately on the post road and is an excellent stand for a tavern. Mr. Edgar M'Carty, of Cedar Grove, who resides near this property, will on application shew it to any person desirous of purchasing.

I will also sell that valuable property known by the name of McCarty's Island, in the Potomac river, about 20 miles above George-Town—this island contains upwards of three hundred acres, the soil is equal in quality to any land in the western country, and is surpassed by none for valuable timber for house and ship building, only about 30 acres are cleared. A further description is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed that any person wanting to purchase will view it. Mr. James Middleton, who lives near this island, will shew it on application. For the above described lands a great bargain will be sold on application to the subscriber residing in George Town.

John W. Bronaugh.

February 22. 2aw2

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | *Isaac Dennison, AND Stephen Thorne.*

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	1,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		243,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*

1st do. 20th do. 250 do from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive

1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

Fifty 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which wil entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500 The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, intending in a short time to close their business in Alexandria offer the remainder of their Stock consisting of ladies, gentlemens and childrens SHOES, at reduced prices. Any person wishing to purchase a quantity can be supplied at cost.

Hawkins & Alden.

March 7. 3aw3w

Public Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a deed executed to the subscribers on the eleventh day of January, 1808, by the late Charles Wadsworth, in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed they will proceed to sell, at public sale, at Rhodes's tavern, in Washington, on Monday, the second of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour—certain Lots in the city of Washington and district of Columbia, known and distinguished by numbers 4 and 5, in square numbered 77, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Cuthbert Powell, } *Trustees.*

George Taylor, }

March 8.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Married at New York, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Reverend Thomas Harrison, Mr. *Robert M'Crea*, merchant of Alexandria, to Miss *Jennet Furgerson* of that City.

Died on Thursday night, at Fort Nelson, Major *John Saunders*, of the corps of Artillerists and Engineers of the U. States army, and Commandant at Norfolk.

The State of our Country. The production of Demagogues, is incident to all free governments. Such characters, always ambitious, are almost as certainly unprincipled.—Mr Jefferson formed no exception to the common case; but was as unbounded in his ambition, and as unprincipled in his political sentiments, as any of the most turbulent and factious among the Greeks or Romans, in the days of their republicanism. He had some properties in common with his fellow demagogues of all ages—he, like them, paved his way to eminence by the most gross and hypocritical flattery of the people. But, he excelled all his compeers in some particular. He had the strange, the unaccountable faculty, of living upon hypocrisy, when the hypocrisy was exposed and seen thro'; and was a great favorite with his partizans, after having been detected, over and over again, in practising the grossest deceit, in making the most hollow hearted professions, and in possessing a total disregard of truth, and sincerity. Had it been possible for so good a man as General Washington, to have been guilty of the mean and debasing political vices which Mr. Jefferson was well known to possess, his well earned, and overpowering popularity, would have fallen an immediate sacrifice.

This phenomenon cannot be accounted for in a very satisfactory manner. If the inhabitants of the United States, are as intelligible and virtuous as they claim to be, their good sense and experience, should have led them to estimate this man by his conduct, and not by his professions. Had they given themselves the trouble to reflect on the events of his public life, they would have been put to some difficulty to find those great, and meritorious traits of character, which would entitle him to their unbounded admiration and confidence. Previously to the formation of the constitution of the United States, his votaries have rarely claimed for him any great merit, except for the act of *writing the Declaration of Independence*. If he in truth was the author of that state paper, and had no other claim to popularity, it would be an extraordinary fact indeed—for there probably were at that time, there certainly are now, in the United States, hundreds of men, who would, if put on a similar service, produce an abler composition, both in style and matter. Mr. Jefferson was chairman of a committee, in which were abler men than himself, and as such, probably produced the draft, which, after various amendments, was adopted and passed. Multitudes of state papers, since the adoption of the constitution, have been produced in the same mode, far superior to the Declaration of Independence; and many newspaper productions in our country, excel it greatly. This is slight evidence of Mr. Jefferson's being the greatest man that this country has ever produced.

When the constitution was formed, Mr. Jefferson was in France. It is well known, that he was from the first, an enemy to it, and wished it might not be adopted. This fact is proved by a letter which he wrote from France, shortly after the constitution was published, and which was circulated through the newspapers of the day. Notwithstanding this spirit of hostility to the constitution, general Washington nominated him to the office of secretary of state; and like all other demagogues, he liked the honors and emoluments of office, although he disliked the form of the government, under which that office existed. From that time, to the hour, when with a heavy heart, he bade adieu to the chair of state, and the influence of power and place, his friends and admirers, one and all are challenged to produce any evidence of his being the great man, the wise statesman, and the exalted patriot, which they so often declare him to be. From this task, they ought not to shrink; for if Mr. Jefferson is entitled to these characteristics, the proof must be within their reach.

One of the most essential duties of a president of the United States, is, at the commencement of every session of congress, to communicate to the national legislature, the state of public affairs, both with regard to foreign and domestic concerns, and to point out to them the course of policy, which it will be expedient to pursue. In the performance of this duty, Mr. Jefferson had a fair opportunity to display his abilities; because he and his party had disapproved of almost every important measure, which had been adopted under the federal administrations. The course which he pursued, is before the public. What great scheme of policy, which originally sprung from him, has been carried into effect? Where is his wonderful project of dry docks? Where is his host of gunboats? What has become of his system of embargo and non-intercourse? Each in its turn has either been scouted from existence; or if in any measure tried, has proved to be the essence of weakness and folly. He did, indeed, cause the system of internal revenue to be abolished; and what has been the consequence? The impost having been destroyed by his pitiful "*restrictive policy*," we are left without national income, and must either resort to *direct taxes* or *loans*. He and his party, by the basest falsehoods, and clamor, *run down* our little navy, and now we are defenceless on the ocean, exposed to all manner of insults, from all nations that have any interest or disposition to abuse us. In short, we again ask the question—what advantages has this "*greatest of men*," this "*friend of the people*," produced, since his accession to the presidency, which distinguishes his administration as a public blessing? We wish earnestly, that some devotee to his virtues and talents, would take upon himself the task of answering the enquiry. But, until something appears on this subject, we have no hesitation in saying, that his life is marked by as few of the excellences of patriotism, and as many of the vices and deformities of a demagogue, as that of any of his predecessors in the history of nations, however black and depraved their public lives may have been.

(Connecticut Mirror)

BOSTON, *March* 17.

FROM SPAIN.

Captain Hedge arrived here yesterday, in 49 days from Cadiz. He brought no papers; but states verbally, that previous to his sailing it was reported that a French army of 60,000, was within one hundred miles of Seville: That the Supreme Junta were "*quitting business*" at Seville; and were expected, shortly, in Cadiz. He also learnt, that 30,000 English, and as many Portuguese, were on their march from Portugal to Spain.

The reports circulating in the Spanish seaports are scarcely worth detailing. They are the echoes of many in being months ago. Ever since the French have overrun La Mancha they have been literally "on the borders of Andalusia;" but we believe none of them have ever traversed the Sierra Morena since Dupont. The left wing of the French army in La Mancha had menaced Valencia and Murcia; but we have no account of its having ever entered either of those provinces. That the supreme executive power in Seville, were taking precautions in the event of misfortunes, to repair to Cadiz, and eventually to S. America, there can be no doubt.

Letters from Lisbon to the 23d January mention the recent arrival there of 15,000 troops from England.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *March* 21.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

On motion of *Mr. Love*, his resolution relative to a National Bank, was taken from the committee of the whole and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea from the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish post roads. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Randolph regretted that he had been absent from his duty in this house the former part of the present session. But in being necessarily distant from the seat of government, he had one consolation that while he could not participate in the *wise* measures which might be pursued in the national councils, he did not retard those measures. He could not indeed perceive any plan or system of measures, in the situation he was in; but he supposed that when he should arrive at the seat of government he should be made acquainted with some plan to be pursued. But until yesterday he could perceive no system of proceeding. He now understood that the budget was opened and that a system of taxation and loans was resorted to. For his part had he been present at the first of the session, he should have thought it his duty to have brought forward a resolution to repeal the non-intercourse, that commerce might if possible return to its former channels; and he should have tho't it his duty to move such a proposition at this time, but for a bill on that subject which he understood was pending between the houses. Whether the flourishing commerce which we once enjoyed, was ever again to return to us, it was not for him to determine. Commerce is like large and powerful water courses, which when once turned, it is hard to bring them back to their ancient channels. By non-importations, non-intercourses and embargoes, our commerce had been turned away from us, and if ever it is to be brought back, he was satisfied it would not be by laying additional duties. He thought the great question before the nation now, and before the house, is, will you submit to an European system of loans and taxation, or will you retrench your expences? For his part, he was ready to retrench. And for that purpose, he should move to reduce the army & navy. He then made some sarcastic observations on the uses and advantages of the army and the abuses of the same, in which he did not forget the fatal swamp near New-Orleans. He said he did not doubt but there were many other expences which might be reduced, and which it might be proper to consider, but in mentioning the army and navy, he meant to take a bull by the horns, he therefore offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the military and naval establishment of the United States ought to be reduced."

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill for laying additional duties on imported goods, wares and merchandize.

On motion of Mr. Eppes the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair. The blanks were filled and the bill reported to the house. The house agreed, and the bill ordered to a third reading on Saturday.

The *Batture bill* was then taken up.

Mr. Bibb's motion for amendment still before the house.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

No arrivals this day.

CLEARED.

Schr. Freighter, Levering, Charleston—by James Lawrason and others.

☞ COTTON.

86 BALES COTTON,

ARE received by the subscriber, of his usual excellent quality

E. Gilman.

Feb. 26. d3tj awtf.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUTION,

On Tuesday the third of April next,

At their Store in Market Street—sale to commence at ten o'clock in the morning—the goods to be viewed the day of sale—

THE ENTIRE

STOCK IN TRADE,

OF

JAMES DALL & CO.

CONSISTING OF

Four Hundred Packages of the following articles:

PRINTED CALICOES, Fancy Plates, super undressed Cambrics, super 9-8 Chintz, Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Shirting Cambrics, super shirting Long Cloths, Black Cambrics, Ounce Threads, Colored Threads, Manchestry, London Kerseymeres, Irish Linens, Pelise Velvets, Long Lawns, Dimities, Printed Quiltings, Fashionable Printed Waistcoatings, Sewing Silks, Fancy Muslins, Sewing Threads, elegant Muslin Shawls and Robes, Book Muslins, French Pullicat Handkerchiefs &c. &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold without reserve on liberal and accommodating terms, to close the concern of

James Dall & Co.

Baltimore, March 16—19. dts

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cottom & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

AN

ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

☞ TUITION.

MRS. EDMONDS, respectfully informs the public, she proposes, on Monday, the second day of April, to open a School for the tuition of young ladies, in Prince street, three doors above the late Col. Hoge's: and will teach, with the aid of proper assistants, the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar, Drawing, Painting in inks and colors, on satin, tiffany, &c. &c. and dresses in durable ink. Embroidery in chenilles, gold, silver and silk. Maps wrought in do. Print work in figures, or landscapes. Tambour, and Needle work, plain and fanciful. Fringe, and Netting, in all its variety.

By a *careful, unremitted* and *equal* attention to her school, she hopes to merit a part of the public's patronage.

March 6. d12dAp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received by JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Bookseller, King street,

The Life of Thomas Paine, by James Cheetham.

Walsh's Letters on the Genius and Disposition of the French government.

Tales of Fashionable Life, by Miss Edgeworth.

The Parent's Assistant, or Tales for Children, by ditto.

Don Sebastion, or the house of Braganz an historical Romance, by Miss Porter.

Wiliam Tell, or Switzerland delivered, an historical tale, by the celebrated Florian.

The life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson.

The Yankey in London.

The works of Mrs. Chapone.

Cowper's poems and task, a beautiful miniature edition, elegant.

Scotts Marmoin, do. do.

Junius's Letters, do. do.

Mrs. Bryan's conversations on chymistry.

Berthollet's researches into the laws of chymical affinity.

The London dissector, or system of dissection practised in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis.

March 22. 3t

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, an excellent Brick Moulder.——Enquire of the PRINTER.

March 24. 3tj

CHOCOLATE.

Just received, per schooner Elizabeth, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

25 boxes, and 25 half ditto *Baker's* Chocolate, part of which is of first quality, in small boxes suitable for families.

They have on hand,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Mould Candles and Boston Do.,

Also, a general assortment of

March 22.

GENUINE MEDICINES

THE LATE RICHARD LEE, JR. OF N. YORK,

As prepared from the original recipes in possession of the subscriber, his widow, by whom they are prepared and without whose signature none are genuine.

Obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c.

Are immediately relieved and speedily cured by the use of

HAMILTON'S ELIXER FOR COUGHS.

DEAR bought experience has taught thousands that oily and heated medicines, joined with strong opiates or sleepy drugs, repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms: that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove, that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration—that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines, which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Selected Recommendations.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation.—Add so these a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength & flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it & was soon strong to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

George Benner, jun.
no 11. Budd street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. H. Lee, New York.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a very severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints; and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Itch Cured,

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, against the infection of which no person is safe, that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, above every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application, the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medecine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskillfull or frequent use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c.

HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and fœtid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hahn's true and Genuine German Corn Plaister,

An infallible remedy for Corns; speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain

Genuine Persian Lotion,

The Restorative Powder—for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swellings, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

☞ Sold only by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King Street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.

Hannah Lee,

New York, 25th Feb.

NOTICE.

UPWARDS of two hundred shares having been subscribed towards forming the turnpike road from Fauquier court house to intersect the Little River turnpike road, as authorized by act of assembly, the subscribers are requested to appear in person or by proxy, at Haymarket, on the 31st day of March next, to chuse a President and Directors, and to take such order for commencing the work as may then appear most adviseable The several commissioners who have taken in subscriptions, are requested to forward their subscription books or papers to that meeting.

James Keith,
James H. Blake,
Joseph Dean
Humphrey Peake.

February 27. tu & fr t1 w & to on

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Feb. Term, 1810.

Ordered, that the executor of George M'Mun, deceased, do insert the folowing advertisement three times in each week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Regiſter.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of George M'Munn, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said de'cd are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 21st day of Feb 1810.

Mordecai Miller, *Ex'r.*

T. W. PEYTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

6000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt
Muscavado Sugar in barrels
Loaf and Lump do do.
Coffee in barrels and sacks
Imperial and young hyson tea in qr. chests.
Spanish Segars in half boxes
Mould and Spermaceti Candles in cases
Brown Soap in do
N. E. Rum in hhds. and barrels
March 12 eotf

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | Isaac Dennison, AND Stephen Thorne.

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive
1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*. the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500 The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, intending in a short time to close their business in Alexandria offer the remainder of their Stock consisting of ladies, gentlemens and childrens SHOES, at reduced prices. Any person wishing to purchase a quantity can be supplied at cost.

Hawkins & Alden.

March 7. 3taw3w

Public Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a deed executed to the subscribers on the eleventh day of January, 1808, by the late Charles Wadsworth, in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell, at public sale, at Rhodes's tavern, in Washington, on Monday, the second of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour—certain Lots in the city of Washington and district of Columbia, known and distinguished by numbers 4 and 5, in square numbered 77, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Cuthbert Powell,
George Taylor, } *Trustees.*

March 8.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

BY JAMES KENNEDY SEN.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

AN

ORATION,

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE
CHARACTER & ADMINISTRATION
OF
WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
On the 22d day of February, 1810,
BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.
Published at the request of the Society.

PRICE THIRTY ONE CENTS.

☞ Subscriptions for the Port Folio are received as above.

March 16. eotf

To be Rented for a term of years

THAT valuable tract of Land, called *Preston*, situate on the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, at the junction of four mile creek and Potomac river, and distant two miles from Alexandria, three from Washington and five from George Town.—There are upon the premises a two story dwelling house, containing six rooms and a passage, with a kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c. a large, handsome and highly manured garden, of at least ten acres, in a high state of cultivation, and lately laid off by an experienced gardener, an orchard containing several hundred pear, plumb, cherry and damson trees, with English walnut, quince and mulberry trees, and also upwards of six hundred apple trees, and two or three hundred peach trees, selected with care from the best nurseries, and all in full bearing. The annual average product of the apple orchard alone is estimated at 400 barrels. This tract contains about 100 acres of land, a considerable part whereof has been manured and sown with clover seed The shores afford fish and wild fowl, and one or two good fishing landings. The situation is healthy, elevated and pleasant, in full view of three towns, and is well calculated for a place of public entertainment. Immediate possession may be had and the terms will be made known upon application to

Frances Alexander.

January 23. eotf

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the 26th April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Truſtee.*

Nov. 27. eots

inkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers, as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eof